

pursuant to law, a report relative to the fiscal year 1994 audit and investigative activities of the Office of Special Counsel; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-700. A communication from the HUD Secretary's designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Board's internal control and financial management systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-701. A communication from the Chairman of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Board's audit and investigative coverage; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-702. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to improve administration of sanctions against unfit health care providers under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-703. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of GAO reports released in February 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-704. A communication from the Executive Director of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting, pursuant to law, the statement of the Commission under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-705. A communication from the Director of the Federal Judicial Center, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Center's annual report for 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-706. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft of proposed legislation to amend Chapter 30 of Title 35 to afford third parties an opportunity for greater participation in reexamination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 523. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-24).

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, without amendment:

S. 641. A bill to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-25).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 660. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for transportation by the Department of Defense of certain children requiring specialized medical services in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 661. A bill to require the continued availability of \$1 Federal reserve notes for circulation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 662. A bill to implement the interim agreement for the conservation of Yukon River salmon stocks agreed to by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada on February 3, 1995, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. Res. 99. A resolution commending the 125th anniversary of Allen University, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 660. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for transportation by the Department of Defense of certain children requiring specialized medical services in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRANSPORTATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation that would allow the Department of Defense to provide transportation for children with disabilities seeking medical treatment in the United States. I am pleased that Senator INOUE has joined me in cosponsoring this measure.

The Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Honolulu currently provides free medical treatment for disabled children. However, many of these children must wait several months before funds are available for them to travel from their homes in the Pacific to Hawaii. As of February 28, 1995, Shriners Hospital had 177 Pacific rim children with disabilities seeking medical treatment.

The legislation I am introducing authorizes the Department of Defense to offer transportation, on a space available basis, to a disabled child seeking free medical treatment. The children would come from United States territories, such as American Samoa and Guam, and from countries with historic ties to the United States, including the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Saipan, Palau, Western Samoa, and the Philippines.

Providing transportation for disabled children from these Pacific rim countries and territories will enhance the United States relationship with these entities. The goodwill generated by this initiative will contribute to our ef-

forts to be "good neighbors" in the Pacific. The cost of this measure would be nominal since transportation would be on a space-available basis.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this measure. •

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 661. A bill to require the continued availability of \$1 Federal reserve notes for circulation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SAVE THE GREENBACK ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the following bill designed to preserve the status of the American \$1 bill. The dollar bill—also known as the American greenback—has been a staple of our currency since 1862, and since 1869 has carried the likeness of the founder of our Nation: George Washington.

During that entire period, we have never heard the American people express their disagreement, or their displeasure, with the \$1 bill. In fact, as many of you are well aware, the mere mention of any redesign of our currency inevitably triggers an onslaught of calls from constituents.

In past Congresses there have been misguided efforts by special interests to replace the \$1 bill with a coin. The proponents of this coin make three bold claims: that it will be easier to handle, that it will be popular with the American people, and that it will save money.

Let me address each of these claims in turn: Imagine if you will, replacing ten \$1 bills in your wallet with ten \$1 coins in your pocket. After several days, one might suspect a conspiracy by clothing manufacturers in drafting the dollar coin proposal. I do not know anyone who prefers a pocketful of coins to a wallet containing dollar bills.

As to the coin's so-called popularity with the American people; there have been three national polls on this issue during the past year. In every poll, the American people overwhelmingly rejected any attempt to do away with the dollar bill and have expressed their displeasure for replacing it with a coin.

The most recent poll was conducted in January, under the auspices of the House Budget Committee. Only 18 percent of those questioned preferred a dollar coin. Earlier polls have indicated a very real concern by American people that if the coin bill becomes law, the price of items purchased from vending machines such as food, laundry, and soft drinks will rise. They also expect to see increases in the costs of other everyday items such as parking meters and pay telephone calls.

Mr. President, legislation designed to eliminate the dollar bill will be an excuse by special interests to raise prices on everyday items. Eliminating the dollar bill and replacing it with a dollar coin will likely result in two things: Higher prices to consumers, and more weight in our pocket.

None of us really want to see a repeat of the Susan B. Anthony drama in